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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 875)

Name of Candidate	SIKHA SURENDRAN		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	103737
Center		Date	

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. Centralising recruitment through an All-India Judicial Service (AIJS) will not address the multiple problems in the judiciary and cause new ones instead. Critically evaluate.

अखिल भारतीय न्यायिक सेवा (AIJS) के माध्यम से केंद्रीयकृत भर्ती न्यायपालिका में विद्यमान विभिन्न समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं करेगा अपितु उसके स्थान पर नई समस्याएं उत्पन्न करेगा। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

The judiciary has been facing the problem of huge backlog of cases and large number of undertrials. It was in such a scenario, the idea of AIJS came up.

Significance of AIJS & its effects:

- All India Judicial Service which can be brought up as an All India service will boost the expertise & professionalism of the judges by imparting efficient training
- It ensures a merit based entry into the judicial field
- It can solve the continuing mismatch between executive & judiciary regarding appointment of judges.

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Challenges :

- The establishment of AIJS need not solve the issue of huge backlog of cases
- The real issue of the judicial backlog lies in the inefficiency of judges & pure meritocracy need not ensure it
- Judicial infrastructure is not upgraded to utilise the new faces of judicial efficiency
- Promotion & transfers of judges will be an issue after AIJC
- The composition of AIJC is not properly defined as it is very important to impart professional expertise into it
- Unauthorised political intervention can happen in the system which is undesirable
- It can take away the powers of Supreme Courts & High Courts.

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- The establishment of AIJC can be blocked by the court order as we have witnessed the judicial lethargy to bring up National Judicial Appointments Commission to ensure transparency

Increasing the number of establishments to control an organ is not welcome. Rather the existing system should be upgraded & made transparent.

If AIJC can ensure judicial accountability, transparency in judicial appointments, fill the vacancies & resolve the backlogs; it is a welcome step. So before going for its establishment, such points needed to be addressed.

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2. The roots of the most pertinent challenges faced by Indian politics today can be traced to the lack of intra-party democracy in candidate selection and internal elections. Discuss.

वर्तमान समय में भारतीय राजनीति द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली सबसे महत्वपूर्ण चुनौतियों के चिन्हों को उम्मीदवार के चयन और आंतरिक चुनावों में दलों के भीतर लोकतंत्र की कमी में देखा जा सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Democracy will be successful if intra party democracy and internal elections ~~are~~ is ensured

- Political parties witness a patronage system with no internal democracy
- Political positions & candidature seems to be the right of political families.
- Women participation is much low among parties.
- Crony capitalism & bargaining power determines candidates for election
- Criminalisation of politics due to absence of internal democracy.
- Political parties fails to showcase good candidates eligible for governance

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- Money power & muscle power governs internal politics also.

Way forward :

- Internal elections can bring the eligible candidates to government
- Reservation of women in political parties can ensure sufficent numbers of women in parliament.
- Women empowerment can be achieved through internal democracy
- Youth will be given chance to contest elections & innovative ideas will come up.
- NOTA option in voting machines shows the public perception about ineligible candidates.
- Internal democracy will reduce the chances of defection.

So internal elections & intra-party democracy can boost the

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democratic values of India. It can witness further political mobilisation of masses & increased participation in governance which ensures overall development of the nation.

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3. While the idea behind merger of autonomous bodies in India is to curb overlapping work and reduce expenditure, it may end up doing more harm than good. Discuss.

यद्यपि भारत में स्वायत्त निकायों के विलय के पीछे निहित कारण उनके कार्यों में व्याप्त अतिव्यापन को रोकना और व्यय को कम करना है, लेकिन यह स्थिति को सुधारने के स्थान पर अधिक नुकसान कर सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The government has merged some autonomous bodies to curb overlapping of work.

Need of merger

- Reduce overlapping of work & conflict of decisions
- Improved efficiency & expertise of existing departments.
- Reduce burden of government exchequer to manage more institutions

Challenges.

- The merger ~~should~~ may reduce competition
- The existing institution may lack popular expertise & professional support.

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- Overloading with work & backlog of pending cases can occur.
- Merger of regulatory bodies can leave legal loopholes that can be exploited
- Merger of Ministry of Overseas of Indian Affairs with Ministry of External Affairs witnessed similar arguments.

So merger of autonomous bodies should be done after proper examination & analysis • Responsibilities should be properly demarcated between the bodies • Powers should be properly devolved • Sufficient human resources training & appointments should be done.

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4. Well-defined electoral laws and greater powers for the Election Commission of India are required as the existing laws and mechanisms are inadequate to deal with new challenges. Analyse.

सुपरिभाषित चुनावी कानूनों एवं भारत निर्वाचन आयोग के लिए अधिकाधिक शक्तियों की आवश्यकता हैं, क्योंकि मौजूदा कानून और तंत्र नई चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए अपर्याप्त हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Election Commission of India had stood as a democratic bulwark of good governance by ensuring free & fair elections.

Challenges:

- There are cases reported about the use of money power & muscle power in elections.
- Black money is circulating in the elections
- Bribe & corruption among officials.
- Usage of religious/caste feelings to attract votes
- Severe criticism on the election commission on tampering of voting machines & fraud

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Existing laws & mechanisms :

- Election Commission has the power to nullify the election results/cancel the polls in case of bribe, money power/muscle power.

  But this power is not statutorily backed by a law & it needs more power to capture black money circulation also.

- Recently Supreme Court has ordered the ban of using religious feelings/caste feelings while asking votes. But the practice is still continuing invisibly. There is a need for strict legislation & monitoring

- Various political particles criticising election commission on tampered voting machines should be addressed severely as it damages the image of Indian democracy

- Electoral laws allows a person undertrial to fight the elections. This led to

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criminalisation of politics.

Way forward:

- Voter Verified Paper Trial is brought up as a solution to criticism against political patronage
- Model Code of Conduct should be given statutory backing
- Election Commission should be conferred the powers to cancel polls in case of money power.
- Steps should be taken against criminalisation of politics such as banning a convicted person for a fixed term

So by addressing the challenges, the defender of Indian democracy can be made more powerful to ensure legitimate elections.

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5. Privileges should be defined and delimited for the free and independent functioning of the legislatures. In this context, discuss whether there is a need to re-examine the balance between fundamental rights and parliamentary privileges in India.

विधानमंडलों के मुक्त और स्वतंत्र कामकाज के लिए विशेषाधिकार परिभाषित और सीमांकित होने चाहिए। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत में मूल अधिकारों और संसदीय विशेषाधिकारों के मध्य संतुलन के पुनः परीक्षण की आवश्यकता है?

Parliamentary privileges are individual & collective privileges enjoyed by the parliamentarians. It is meant to ensure free & fair performance & unfearful legislation of policies.

Concerns :

- The parliamentary privilege has come in conflict with fundamental right
- The criticism of media about the parliamentary activities accused media persons on breaching privilege & was convicted
- Media is concerned about the curtailment of freedom of speech & expression

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- Parliamentary privileges should not be a blanket to do illegal activities
- Fair & constructive criticism by media is necessary for constructive democracy & good governance
- Parliamentarians seems to misuse the privileges to accuse media persons who are speaking against them
- Parliamentary privileges are decided by parliament itself. This is not a transparent process
- An external regulatory body should be given the responsibility to take decision on breach of privileges.

So, there is a need to establish the balance between fundamental rights & parliamentary privi-

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leges. Parliamentary proceedings should be transparent & can efficiently perform under constructive criticisms & public monitoring. Anyway, public freedom should not come to a position that parliamentary ~~act~~ proceedings are negatively affected.

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6. The principle of accountability is an essential part of the rule of law. In this context, discuss the lacunae in government's approach and judiciary's response to the phenomenon of extrajudicial killings in India.

उत्तरदायित्व का सिद्धांत विधि के शासन का एक अनिवार्य अंग है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में न्यायेतर हत्या की घटनाओं के प्रति सरकार के दृष्टिकोण एवं न्यायपालिका की प्रतिक्रिया में विद्यमान कमियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Extrajudicial killings though occuring in a less frequency raises serious concerns about the fundamental right to life + liberty

Police custody murders, and encounter killings are reported from some parts of India.

- The trials on extra judicial killings witness a slow progress and hardly any police officer is convicted in the case
- There is no proper mechanism to examine whether encounter killings was a proposeful act or not
- Extra judicial killings sometimes shows a doubt of eliminating evidences.

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- Judiciary has strongly condemned the misuse of law & asked the government to take necessary actions.

Way forward :

- There is a need for proper legislation to punish extra judicial killings
- Proper guidelines should be provided for police officers regarding protection of life of culprits & accused
- Speedy trial should be made & the accused should be punished
- It is high time to reduce the number of criminals in police itself.
- Accountability of officers should be ensured & officers should take the responsibility of loss of life.

Right to life and right to be produced before court are fundamental rights of a citizen. No

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one should be deprived of the right
No organ of government should be
given the power to trespass the rules
& take law into hands.

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anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Explain the rationale behind enacting the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016. Discuss how it can help in revitalizing consumer confidence in the real estate market. Also highlight the hurdles that remain in implementing it.

स्थावर संपदा (विनियमन एवं विकास) कानून, 2016 {रियल एस्टेट (रेगुलेशन एंड डेवलपमेंट) एक्ट, 2016} को अधिनियमित करने के पीछे निहित तर्क की व्याख्या कीजिए। चर्चा कीजिए कि यह स्थावर संपदा बाजार में उपभोक्ताओं के विश्वास को पुनः सशक्त करने में किस प्रकार सहायता कर सकता है। साथ ही इसके क्रियान्वयन में विद्यमान बाधाओं पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Real Estate Regulation Act, 2016 has been brought out by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation.

Provisions that boost consumer confidence:

- Establish a real estate regulatory body in each state to ensure transparent process
- All stakeholders are needed to register in the body before starting the work.
- 70% of the estimated money should be deposited in an escrow account
- Maintenance liability for 5 years
- Any change in the plan + design needed to be communicated with the owner

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Rational behind the act :

- Real estate sector had remained as an unregulated field which had no transparency & accountability
- Cases of fraud were reported
- Absence of regulatory ~~cont~~ organisation increased negligence in the sector.
- Maintenance option was not available to the consumer
- It remained as the exclusive right of the real estate businessmen to take decisions & change policies

Hurdles :

- Land is a state subject so it is upto the states to enact the model laws.
- Bureaucratical lethargy can cause hurdles in implementation
- Political intervention in the appoint

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ment of regulatory board is not addressed.

- Problem of black money circulation in the real estate sector is not addressed
- Increased regulations & complexity can cause a setback to the sector.

Concluding, the Real Estate Act is a right step to control illegal constructions & revitalise urban planning. State governments should show the political will to implement it in letter & spirit

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8. Moving the subject of water from state list to concurrent list will solve the issues related to governance of water resources. Comment.

जल को राज्य सूची के विषय से समवर्ती सूची में स्थानांतरित करने से जल संसाधन के प्रशासन से संबंधित मुद्दों का समाधान हो जाएगा। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Inter state river disputes is a burning issue since independence which is not resolved yet. So, there arises the questioning of the efficiency of existing systems in water management practice.

- Water comes under the State list and hence every state shows its aggressive attitude while it comes to sharing of river water.
- Overexploitation of water & irrational construction of dams to address the needs of the particular state create problems.
- States show a jealous attitude to share water resources and the downstream states raises voices against dam construction & overuse of water by upstream states.

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- Inter state water dispute tribunals set up under Article 262 was not able to solve the problem
- Politicisation & emergence of new parties in the name of water resources has begun
- Frustration due to fall in monsoon leads to political turmoil & rebellious people attacking public property
- Appeal to Supreme Court on the order of tribunal causes delay & the water issue can't be solved based on mere judicial evidences.

Way forward :

- Bringing water into the Union list can end the political supremacy or state supremacy on this natural resource
- Union can establish a River Management Board to conduct proper surveys, to manage water resources & its protection
- Allocation of sufficient amount of

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water to each state after analysing the needs

- The recent proposal of establishing a River Water Tribunal at national level with separate benches is a welcome step.
- The idea of Dispute Resolution Committee before the help of tribunal is a rational platform for negotiations.
- The judgements of tribunal should be made final & binding which find issues with judicial review & appealing power of court.
- Immediate implementation of the ruling without waiting for a gazette notification can be made

Water is a right of every living being. So the water disputes should be resolved based on natural justice. It should not be a platform to show political vendetta.

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9. Give an account of the areas of potential conflict in the relationship between the political executive and civil servants. Also discuss why a healthy working relationship between the two is critical for good governance.

राजनीतिक कार्यकारिणी और सिविल सेवकों के मध्य संबंधों में संभावित संघर्ष के क्षेत्रों का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही चर्चा कीजिए कि सुशासन के लिए दोनों के बीच स्वस्थ कार्यशील संबंध क्यों महत्वपूर्ण हैं।

Civil servants in case of All India Service is recruited by Centre at different states. The mode of appointment & the supervisary power of Union itself irritates the political party of the state.

- Irrational transfers for civil servants has seen an ~~becoming~~ increasing trend nowadays.

  eg: Recent court order reinstalling Kerala DGP who was transferred.

- Civil servants are forced to support the political ideology beyond the provisions of law.
- The recommendations made by the civil servants are not given sufficient value in administrative policies.
- Stakehood is becoming a tussle war between political executive & permanent

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executive

Need for cooperation

- Proper implementation of policies need the cooperation between the two executives
- Frequent transfers ~~should~~ will make the civil servants unable to study the problems efficiently & make decisions
- Good governance & quality service delivery requires coordination between two.

Way forward

- A separate regulatory body should be established to address the concerns regarding frequent transfers
- Proper & regular reporting should be made about transfers
- Accountability & transparency should be increased by efficient

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utilisation of file noting

Political executive & permanent executive should work hand-in-hand to ensure good governance

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10. Despite their location in the non-political domain of civil society, NGOs have ended up playing a key, if indirect, role in India's politics. Comment.
सिविल सोसाइटी के गैर-राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में स्थिति होने के बावजूद भी गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) भारत की राजनीति में भले ही अप्रत्यक्ष, लेकिन महत्वपूर्ण, भूमिका निभा रहे हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

NGOs has played significant role in the development of nation by raising issues which are neglected by the government

- Kisan Shakthi Sanghadan of Rajasthan has played a major role in the enactment of RTI.
- Environmental issues had been widely raised by NGOs & civil society groups like Narmada Bachao Andolan.
- NGO groups are very significant in mid day meal programs & nutrition program of children
- Prajwala NGO of Padmabhushan Sunitha Menon plays a major role in rehabilitation of sexually abused women & children.

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Features of NGOs

- They belongs to no political party & they contest no elections
- They are not part of government executive
- They lobbies government to solve certain issues
- They mobilise people for an issue through legitimate protests & satyagrahas.

So NGOs has no space in the political domain. But still they are serving the people with devotion.

Role in politics :

- The issues raised by NGOs had led to the fall & rise of political parties.
- NGOs had contributed ethical leaders to Indian politics
- Mobilisation of people against a

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particular party have effect in elections & determines political power.

- Illicit activities of politicians brought up by the NGOs led to change of governments

So in all such ways, NGOs has played a role in the political domain as well.

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11. Magnitude of India's urbanisation is not unusual but the pattern is. In this context, examine the issues in the governance of cities in India. Also suggest the reforms required to make Indian cities dynamos of competitive sub-federalism.

भारत के शहरीकरण का विस्तार असामान्य नहीं है लेकिन पैटर्न असामान्य है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में शहरों के प्रशासन से संबंधित मुद्दों का परीक्षण कीजिए। साथ ही भारतीय शहरों को प्रतिस्पर्धी उप-संघवाद के डायनेमो बनाने के लिए आवश्यक सुधारों हेतु सुझाव दीजिए।

India is witnessing the disaster of urban floods in Mumbai this year & has a history of urban floods in Chennai & Mumbai. So the pattern of urbanisation is under question.

Issues in governance of cities :

- Poor planning of cities led to building up of heat islands which do not conform to basic construction codes
- No proper drainage system was designed
- Urban planning office & municipal cosporations have failed to address the issues of stucked drainage system & regular cleaning
- The urban governments failed to

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regulate construction on wetlands & filling up of lakes

- Sewage & solid waste management is not properly regulated
- Corruption among offices eases the land clearance for illicit constructions

Way forward :

City government can play a major role to boost competitive federalism

- Proper urban planning & land use policy should be brought
- Illegal constructions should be cleared out
- Municipal bonds can be issued to further city development
- The process of collection of taxes should be enhanced
- Proper auditing of accounts & utilisa-

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tion of funds can be made

- Ensuring basic amenities like water, power & energy; cities can attract FDI
- Power of Mayor can be increased
- The political war between mayor & the councillors should be avoided
- States should devolve financial resources & political power to urban local bodies

Urban local bodies have better interaction with people & can constructively work for the efficient governance. Hence urban governance institutions should be strengthened to boost confidence of people.

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12. Social boycott should be treated as a criminal offence, rather than being considered as just another form of social evil plaguing the Indian society. Examine.

सामाजिक बहिष्कार को वस्तुतः भारतीय समाज को अभिशप्त करने वाली सामाजिक बुराई का केवल एक अन्य रूप मानने के बजाय, एक आपराधिक कृत्य माना जाना चाहिए। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Social boycott is an evil existing in Indian culture despite the education states/economic status.

- Marrying out the caste welcomes social boycott
- Inter-caste marriages especially with a Dalit causes communal clash also.
- Inter-religious marriages also suffers similiar problems.

Concerns:

- The practice shows the orthodox mentality & caste discrimination in the minds of people.
- The slogan of unity in diversity is loosing its significance here
- Social boycott includes the ban from

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attending religious institutions, social ceremonies etc

- This practice is very similar to untouchability
- Social boycott leaves them with no other option than to migrate to slums.
- It underlines caste system & religious discrimination

Way forward:

- Statutory law should be brought declaring the practice of social boycott as a criminal offence including harsh punishments.
- This can ~~keep~~ ~~kept~~ keep a control over such practices & the irrational judicial systems like Khap panchayats
- Awareness programmes should be made & the help of religious leaders should be sought to remove the

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discriminatory thoughts from the minds of people.

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13. Human Trafficking in India has emerged as a serious issue, which calls for understanding the complexity of the problem and devising an effective strategy to combat it. Discuss.

भारत में मानव दुर्व्यापार एक गंभीर समस्या के रूप में उभरा है, जो समस्या की जटिलता समझने एवं इससे मुकाबला करने के लिए एक प्रभावी रणनीति तैयार करने का आह्वान करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Human trafficking is prohibited by Article 23 of Indian constitution. Even though the practice still exists in Indian society.

Complexity of problem :

- Human trafficking in the name of offering jobs + education is seeing increased trend.
- Mostly poor people or lower caste people unaware of social complexities are victimised.
- Sexual exploitation of girls + children are increasing
- Online platforms are utilised to manage the trafficking business
- Youth are easily vulnerable to online traps of trafficking.

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- Criminals in politics are supposed to be supporting the practice.
- The trafficking network has all India presence & political patronage.
- Illegal migrants are usually trafficked across the borders. This worsens the security of nation
- Usage of drugs & narcotics during human trafficking indicates smuggling across borders.

Way forward:

- Strict enforcement of rule should be ensured
- Punishments should be increased
- Proper rehabilitation centres should be made
- Speedy trials should be ensured
- Decriminalisation of politics

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- Strict monitoring of border areas
- Laws to block online traps & new cyber policy to punish the culprits.

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14. A weak teacher education system is at the core of India's problems in school education. Evaluate. In this context, also enumerate the recommendations of the High-Powered Commission on Teacher Education constituted by the Supreme Court of India.

कमजोर शिक्षक शिक्षा प्रणाली स्कूली शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में भारत की समस्याओं के मूल में है। मूल्यांकन कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा गठित शिक्षक शिक्षा पर उच्च-स्तरीय आयोग की अनुशंसाओं को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

The quality of education in India is assessed to be poor and there is an immediate necessary to revamp the system. Teacher quality also plays an important role here.

- Teachers are normally ill-trained or under-trained
- The policy of physical & mental harassment is still followed by teachers which is unlawful.
- Teachers lack the efficiency to understand new emerging topics and teach them
- Spoon feeding system of education is practised & no space for innovation is provided.

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- Teachers are even unaware about the Comprehensive & Continuous Evaluation Policy of RTE Act.

Way forward :

- Proper training specific to different classes & maturity level of students should be provided
- Teacher training institutes should be ensured necessary standards & monitored regularly.
- Innovative practices should be enhanced within teachers itself

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15. It has been argued that the recent order of the Supreme Court to prevent the misuse of Section 498A institutionalises the prejudices and rehabilitates the myths, which the women's movement in India has battled over decades. Discuss.

यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि धारा 498A के दुरुपयोग को रोकने के लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट का हालिया आदेश वस्तुतः उन पूर्वाग्रहों को संस्थागत एवं उन मिथकों को पुनर्स्थापित करता है, जिनसे भारत में महिला आंदोलन ने कई दशकों तक संघर्ष किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Recent order of Supreme Court about the misuse of section 498 A to sue the in-laws family purposefully on domestic violence allegations raised serious concerns.

The new court order seems to give more protection to patriarchal norms

- Court asks for the constitution of an investigation committee which may be filled with patriarchal men to study the issue & give report
- Police can take actions based on the report given by the committee only
- Patriarchally mindset members may give report in support of men.

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- Husband & in-laws are not required to surrender after the petition of case
- Visa cards are not regulated after filing the case. So they can easily flee to foreign nations
- It lay the responsibility of proving the crime on the women itself
- ~~She~~ Aggrieved Woman has to appear before police station & courts which makes it a complex procedure.
- Court also give specific concerns about the intensity of physical torture made. It sees no empathy to mental torture suffered by the women.

There may be some cases of frivulous complaints made by women. It doesn't means that the intensity of problem is less.

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The present strategy of court seems to be recognising the victim only after she commits suicide or is murdered in the in-laws family.

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16. As strategic interests between India and US continue to converge, defence has emerged as a major area of cooperation between the two. Discuss the significance and possible implications of this development.

जैसा कि भारत और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के बीच रणनीतिक हितों का एकीकरण जारी है, रक्षा दोनों देशों के बीच सहयोग के एक प्रमुख क्षेत्र के रूप में उभरा है। इस विकास के महत्व और संभावित निहितार्थों की चर्चा कीजिए।

India-US ties has seen major improvements & it was enhanced when India was given the status of major defence partner by USA.

Significance :

- Major defence partner status provides easy acquisition of defence materials & transfer of defence technology
- No separate licenses & clearances will be required for Indian defence firm
- Signing of LEMOA agreement ensures sharing of logistics service during disasters & joint exercises.

Implications :

- USA is seeing India as a balancing

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power to block Chinese aggressiveness

- On the similiar way, India is strengthening defence ties with US on the concerns regarding CPEC of China-Pakistan & increasing ties of Russia & China
- The anti-terrorism strategy of India & US converge
- USA supports India's NSG and UNSC inclusion
- USA wants to utilise the US-Japan-India triangle to contain both China & N. Korea
- Joint military exercises and naval exercises like Malabar underlines the strategic interest.
- India's majority defence equipments are imported
- India can access new & advanced defence imports from USA.

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- Converging peace between USA and Israel is also in interest of India

So; India's policy of utilising the defence partnership is with a long vision to contain terrorist activities of Pakistan & aggressiveness of China.

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17. India's contribution to peacekeeping missions of the United Nations has remained steadfast despite changes in the nature, form and variety of UN peace keeping missions. Examine.

संयुक्त राष्ट्र शांति स्थापना अभियानों (UN peace keeping missions) की प्रकृति, ढाँचे और आयामों में परिवर्तन के बावजूद संयुक्त राष्ट्र के शांति स्थापना अभियानों में भारत का योगदान निरंतर बना हुआ है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

India has been one of the largest & regular contributor of well trained soldiers to the UN Peace Keeping Missions across the world.

- India has been committed to ensure global peace & supports UN mission since its formation in 1945.
- Indian forces are battling in the grounds of N. Africa & Middle East as UN Peace Keeping Force.
- India's soldiers had played a major role in evacuation of people from Yemen & S. Sudan during civil wars & conflicts.
- UN's peace keeping force are now supposed to work on war torn and heavy risk areas which is supported by India.

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India's stand

- India's contribution shows the commitment of India for global peace
- Despite the pendency of UNSC reforms suggested by India, it provides support
- India's support is in balance with the support provided by Security Council veto power members.
- It shows the eligibility of India to be selected as a permanent UNSC member.
- Disaster preparedness & response of Indian soldiers is very efficient
- Indian soldiers extends their training to foreign co-soldiers also.

So despite the change in world scenario & changing power triangles, India's commitment of

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global peace is re-iterated through its peace keeping missions.

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18. India's partnership with Africa is an amalgam of African development priorities as well as India's development objectives. Discuss. Also highlight the initiatives taken by India in this context.

अफ्रीका के साथ भारत की साझेदारी अफ्रीका के विकास की प्राथमिकताओं के साथ-साथ भारत के विकास लक्ष्यों का सम्मिश्रण है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही भारत द्वारा इस संदर्भ में की गई पहलों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

India and Africa share a common history of colonisation. The Indian cooperation in Africa starts from Mahatma Gandhiji's intervention in S-Africa and continues till today.

Significance of cooperation:

- Africa contains unexploited huge natural resources which can be tapped by India.
- Hydrocarbon resources in Africa can be tapped to reduce oil imports from Middle East
- Gold & diamond resources in Africa attracts FDI from all over the world
- Increased FDI flow can ensure employment opportunities for Africans
- Industrial development can ensure

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economic development of Africa

- South-South cooperation is of India's strategic interest
- India can acquire the support of the 54 nations of African continent for its UNSC reforms
- Indian goods can find a good market opportunity there
- Trade enhancement is in the interest of both nations.

Initiatives taken by India:

- Extending financial support for Infrastructural projects
- Solar Mamas are being trained in Africa to enhance climate change commitment
- India-Africa Rural Development Organisation headquartered in India enhance the activities to remove poverty & malnutrition.

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- Indo-Japan cooperation for an African corridor is a welcome step.

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19. Comment on the role of International Court of Justice in upholding the values of international law. In this context, also highlight the association of India with the ICJ over the years.

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विधि के मूल्यों को बनाए रखने में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय की भूमिका पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, विगत वर्षों में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय के साथ भारत के संबंध को भी प्रकाशित कीजिये।

International Court of Justice is the premier institution in resolving the disputes between nations. It is an agency under UN. India had been its member since its inception.

Role of ICJ

- ICJ has solved many disputes in the international arena
- It has criticised the Russian government over annexation of Crimea Russia has recently pulled out from ICJ
- Similiarly African countries also shows their intention to pull out from ICJ
- ICJ is termed as dominated by Western powers.
- ICJ consists of 9 member judges

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selected from different nations.

Concerns

- The legal backing & the basis of rulings are not evident & globally accepted
- ICJ rulings are not taken as binding by some nations
- ICJ finds in conflict with domestic laws of nations
- Independence & autonomy of ICJ is not properly addressed

India & ICJ

- Recently India has taken the issue of Pakistan regarding the prosecution of Indian national (Kulbushan Yadav)
- ICJ gave a judgement in favour of India & blocked the prosecution by Pakistan government
- ICJ has also released India from

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the allegations made by Marshall islands on nuclear arms case.

- India shows respect to the orders of ICJ
- India's confidence of ICJ efficiency urged it to take grievances against Pakistan Court to it.

ICJ should be further strengthened by expert advise, independency in execution & free from external interventions.

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20. In view of the focus on trans-regional economic corridors and changing regional geo-politics and geo-economics, critically discuss the idea of an Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor.

पार-क्षेत्रीय आर्थिक गलियारों एवं बदलती क्षेत्रीय भू-राजनीति और भू-अर्थनीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत-प्रशांत आर्थिक गलियारे के विचार पर आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Pacific region which is the largest ocean that hosts vast resources of hydrocarbons, oil & energy and which forms part of important sea lane of communication is in the strategic interests of India.

Indo-Pacific Economic Corridor

- It is a welcome step which can enhance our energy security
- Indian oil companies will get the chance to explore & tap energy resources.
- Pacific region encompasses huge number of island nations
- Trade can be enhanced with these island nations
- Markets of these island nations can be tapped

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- Pacific region is in the amidst of crisis due to provocations of N. Korea, chinese aggressiveness in South China sea etc..
- India can act as a balancing power & negotiating power along with USA & Japan.
- India can utilise the major fishing grounds in the Pacific region.
- India - Japan, India - S. Korea & India - USA relations can be upgraded.
- Sea lanes of communications play a major role in India's merchandise trade globally. It is necessary to have a hold & voice on its freedom of use.

Analysing the above mentioned points, it is clear that Indo-Pacific Economic corridor has a huge relevance in terms of

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1023)

Name of Candidate	SIKHA SURENDRAN		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	103737
Center		Date	

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
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5	12.5	
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7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

75, 3rd Floor, Old Rajinder Nagar Market, Near Axis Bank, New Delhi – 110060

103, 1st Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. The evolution of temple-building in India can be attributed to factors such as changing form of worship, improvement in the skills of the craftsmen and the increase in funding provided by kings and rich merchants. Examine.

भारत में मंदिर-निर्माण के विकास के लिए पूजन-अर्चन के बदलते स्वरूपों, कारीगरों के कौशल में सुधार एवं राजाओं और अमीर व्यापारियों द्वारा जाने वाले वित्त-पोषण में बढ़ोत्तरी को जिम्मेदार ठहराया जा सकता है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Temple building provides an excellent example about the architectural capacity & talent of Indians.

- Changing form of worship ⇒ Harappan curbzation doesn't provides any specific example of worship. But the Great Bath of Mohenjodaro can also be attributed to some form of religious culture. Then came up the Hinduist culture given by Aryans which lead to construction of Siva & Vishnu temples. Buddhism & jainism led to construction of Viharas, Chaityas, Cave temples etc...

- Improvement in skills of craftsmen ⇒ From the construction of great Bath & Mother Goddess of Mohenjodaro, skills are celebrated. The monolithic pillars of Maurya period, monolithic cave temple eg. Kailashnath temple at Ellora, Gopura kind of temples at Maha-

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Kailipuram etc... shows the improvement in architectural talent

- Increase in funds → Each administration provided patronage to different religions. It was Buddhism for Ashoka, Hinduism for Guptas, Shaivism for Cholas etc... So the ruling class provided funds for temple construction. They claimed to be ruling behalf of God. Also temples were the symbols showing strength of the Kingdom.

eg: Vitthala & Virupaksha temple of Vijayanagara

In addition these, local merchants, traders, guild members also provided funds to temple constructions with respect to their beliefs.

These factors still influence the construction of temples today also. The maintenance of existing temples, recent construction of largest Christian church at Assam etc. are examples of such changing forms of worship, political patronage & funding from people.

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2. Metal casting in India appears to be one of the oldest sculptural traditions. Discuss the significance of cire-perduor or "lost wax" technique in the sculptural tradition of India with examples from different regions.

भारत में धातु की ढलाई, सर्वाधिक प्राचीन मूर्तिकला परंपराओं में से एक प्रतीत होती है। भारत की मूर्तिकला परंपरा में सीर पेरदयू या "लॉस्ट वैक्स" (तरल धातु प्रक्रिया) तकनीक के महत्व पर विभिन्न क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त उदाहरणों सहित चर्चा कीजिए।

India possess the golden history of metal casting and a lost tradition of high quality casting. The 'Urukku', a kind of metal alloy which was used in the sword of Mysore Tipu Sultan kingdom gained appreciation of Western society as well.

Lost wax technique is the age-old method of metal casting which was prevalent since Harappan civilization.

Technique:

- Wax mould is prepared first
- It is covered by a clay layer then
- It is kept for drying
- Then it is burnt under an optimum heat such that wax is melted
- Molten metal is then poured inside the clay covering.

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- When the metal hardens, clay cover is removed leaving the metal sculpture

Significance :

- This lost wax technique is used in contemporary society also
- The architectural & sculptural scientific innovation of our ancestors is revealed from this
- The bronze image of dancing girl of Harappa is an excellent example
- The Shiva Thandava idol / Nataraja idol of South India also utilises this technique
- It is used by the tribals of Jharkhand in producing metal sculptures
- The Ganapathi idol of Jammu & Kashmir also uses this technique

So, the innovative method of our ancestors is still prevalent. It shows the peculiarity & artful

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specialities of such an old technique.

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3. India's middle ages brought about a very rich tradition of devotional literature of remarkable merit which dispels the assumption of a dark period of India's history. Elucidate.

भारतीय मध्यकाल ने उल्लेखनीय विशेषता वाले भक्तिपरक साहित्य की एक अत्यंत समृद्ध परंपरा प्रस्तुत की जो भारतीय इतिहास में एक अंध-युग की अवधारणा को खारिज करती है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

The dark period history of literature concept is actually based on the dark middle age periods in Europe. So, it can't be generalised in India. India's middle ages have a very rich tradition of devotional merit

- Bhakthi movements happened during the middle age which produced literary works
- Alvars & Nayanars movement in Southern region denied caste system. Nalayiradivyaprabandham & Tevaram are examples of their literary works
- Basavanna started Lingayat movement in Karnataka which also contributed to literature
- Shankaradeva in Assam produced devotorial songs of Vishnu

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- Kabir Das produced his Bijaks which fought against caste system & promoted secularism
- Rambas & Sradas contributed through their 'dohas'
- Women participation was also remarkable. The bhajans written by Mirabhai about Vishnu in N. India & the songs written by Andalas, a women Alvar are examples of this.

In general, those literary works were meant to remove darkness because

— Against caste system
— Against superstitions & rituals
— Women inclusion
— Inclusion of lower strata of society

So, these works can be

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remarked as the carriers of literature which brought the Indian culture from the darkness of casteism & discrimination to the light of equality & tolerance.

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4. The outbreak of World War II in 1939 divided the nationalists over the next course of action in the freedom struggle. Elaborate. In this context, also examine the factors that led to INC launching the Quit India Movement.

1939 में द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध छिड़ जाने से राष्ट्रवादियों के बीच स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में आगे अपनायी जाने वाली रणनीति में मतभेद होने से विभाजन हो गया। विस्तारपूर्वक बताइए। इस संदर्भ में, INC द्वारा भारत छोड़ो आंदोलन को आरम्भ करने के लिए उत्प्रेरित करने वाले कारकों का भी परीक्षण कीजिए।

The outbreak of World War II had led to some major differences & incidents in freedom struggle movement

- Idea of supporting world war ⇒ It was raised by communist party as they saw the war is a fight against Nazism
- Gandhiji was not in support to give help to British on the war nor in support to take the opportunity to wage war against British
- Nehru had a socialist ideology. But he tend to line up with Gandhiji
- Subash Chandra Bose was far more determined about taking the opportunity to launch a complete war against British.

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- There was confusion whether to wage the war through a constitutional means or mass movement or violent protest.

- Britisher's didn't accept the demand of India for independence. They themselves declared India's participation in war. Congress ministries resigned

- August offer of 1940 was made regarding dominion status which was rejected by INC
- Cripps mission was sent in 1942 which was also rejected by INC
- INC was sure that the government is not going to accept their demands

↓ Led to

Quit India Movement, 1942.

Gandhi gave the slogan 'Do or Die' and individual satyagrahas were also launched.

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5. How did the Indian industrialists contribute to the freedom struggle? Did the emergence of the socialistic trend during the later period of the struggle deter them from supporting the freedom struggle? Analyze.

भारतीय उद्योगपतियों ने स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में किस प्रकार योगदान दिया? क्या स्वतंत्रता संग्राम की उत्तरवर्ती अवधि में समाजवादी प्रवृत्ति के उद्भव ने उन्हें स्वतंत्रता संग्राम का समर्थन करने से विरत (रोक) कर दिया? विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Indian industrialist also played a role though not substantial in the freedom struggle.

- They supported INC with funds & contribution
- FICCI was formed in 1927 which tried to boost Indian industrial base.
- Industrialism of India was purely by domestic capital base which provided a base of some sort of self sufficiency post independence
- Bombay Plan of 1944 prepared by the industrialists supported the idea of planning & public sector participation in industries
- Industrialists support was within the constitutional means of British India

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which does not insulated British's -

Impact of socialist ideas :

- Industrialist class was based on the idea of capitalism. So they in a way feared socialism.
- Anyway, they tried to gain the support of Jawaharlal Nehru & such other socialists through funds & economic contributions.
- The elimination of Communist party from INC was better a relief for industrialists.
- The resignation of Bose from Congress President's position who was at extreme socialist position also was hopeful for industrialists.

So concluding, industrialists were aware about the socialist ideas of INC leaders. Through Bombay Plan they too accepted a

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government planned economy. So rather than fearing socialist ideas, they tried to take the socialist leaders into confidence.

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6. The social-religious reform movements of the 19th and 20th century in British India not only tried to purge the Indian society of various social evils but also prepared the ground for the Indian freedom struggle. Analyze.

ब्रिटिश भारत के 19वीं और 20वीं शताब्दी के सामाजिक-धार्मिक सुधार आंदोलनों ने न केवल भारतीय समाज को विभिन्न सामाजिक कुरीतियों से मुक्त करने का प्रयास किया बल्कि भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के लिए एक आधार भी तैयार किया। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The social-religious reform movements initiated by the Indians which had a legislative support of British tried to remove social evils. At the same time, it acted against British by giving more powers during freedom struggle

— Raja Ram Mohan Roy worked against Sati which was later banned by a legislation.

— Ishwar Chandra Vidya Sagar fought against child marriage. He encouraged women education & talked against caste system

— Mahatma Gandhi's non-violent methods to end untouchability among Indians.

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- Satyashodhak Samaj of Jyotiba Phule struggled for women empowerment & against caste system
- Savitri Bhai Phule's women empowerment initiatives supplemented these efforts.

Impacts on freedom struggle:

- Gandhi was a critic about elite phenomena in freedom struggle
- Gandhi was sure about the failure of freedom movement in case of non-participation of masses
- The poor & lower class people were alienated based on caste & untouchability
- The 1932 Communal award to Dalits can cause more division among masses
- So, in all these cases, it was inevitable that social evils are removed & mass participation is ensured.

So the fight against social

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evils increased the mass base of freedom struggle. It further united the people for a common cause.

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7. The dawn of 19th century was marked by large scale expansion of the British empire into India, especially during the governorship of Wellesley. Elaborate.

19वीं शताब्दी की आरंभिक अवधि, विशेष रूप से गवर्नर-जनरल वेलेजली का शासनकाल, भारत में बड़े पैमाने पर ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य के विस्तार के लिए उल्लेखनीय रही थी। विस्तारपूर्वक बताइए।

The governship of Wellesley led to expansion of British empire in India

— Subsidiary alliance policy was introduced by him. It initiated with the friendship tie with local rulers & further emergence with British territories takes

— Carnatic wars were dictated by Wellesley. He was strict about the struggle against French competition

— The wars against Mysore kings & Maratha powers also showed his urge of expansion of power.

So, by these steps followed by Wellesley, it can be said that he marked a large scale expansion of British empire in India

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8. United States entered the Vietnam war incrementally, in a series of steps between 1950 and 1965. Elucidate. Also analyse the reasons for America's failure in the war.

संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, 1950 से 1965 के बीच चरणबद्ध श्रृंखला में वियतनाम युद्ध में अधिकाधिक संलग्न होता गया। स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, इस युद्ध में अमेरिका की विफलता के कारणों का विश्लेषण भी कीजिए।

USA entered the Vietnam war as a proxy war against Communist expansion & as a part of Cold war rivalry.

- The Korean failure gave a feeling to USA that it should show his power in Vietnam
- The American citizen were against a war then
- So the leadership decided to give military advisory help to French who were fighting for power in S. Vietnam
- Russia was not directly involved again making US direct intervention impossible without a reason
- Tonkin incident happened when an American warship ~~were~~ was destroyed by

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Vietnamese strugglers
— USA then directly intervened into the war scenario

Reasons for America's failure :

— It lacked populas support of Vietnamese people
— Unfamiliar topography to fight a war there.
— The enemy guerilla force was well versed with topography which gave them an upper hand
— Political inefficiency of S. Vietnamese Rule
— Ho Chi Minh of N. Korea was well determined
— Invisible support of China & Russia
— USA fought a war against the spread of communism
— Vietnamese waged a war for their nationalist aspiration.

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The reason for the inspiration of fighting a war for nationalism was far more than the proxy reason of US intervention which lacked its people's consent. These led to failure of USA in Vietnam.

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9. Even though there is much that is wrong with the European Union (EU), its achievements can not be discounted either. Discuss.

यद्यपि यूरापीय संघ (EU) में बहुत-सी कमियां हैं, फिर भी इसकी उपलब्धियों को कमतर नहीं आंका जा सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

European Union formed in 1992 was seen as a best example of regional integration & cooperation among different regions.

Achievements :

- Establishment of a common market
- Evolution of a new currency
- Schengen agreement which led to free trade & better cooperation
- Ideal example of war reconstruction of nations after World War II
- Ability to solve international issues within itself
- International stand on environmental issues, peace process etc...

Challenges

- Refugee influx caused contention among nations about single border.

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- Economic challenges of Greece depression causing disruption in Economy
- Brexit which led to more secession-ist & protectionist tendencies among nations.

Reasons :

- EU includes nations of different ideology
- Romania & Austria are examples of ethnic determined nations
- Refugee influx created chaos among such nations
- Immigrants created loss of opportunities for inhabitants
- Terrorist attacks were somewhat attributed to free border concept
- Inability to figure out Greece economic depression at an early stage.

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Anyhow, it still exists as a major voice in the global issues echoing from anti-terrorist calls to Paris climate change agreement.

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10. Despite being a failure, 1848 revolutions remain a watershed event in European History. Elaborate.

यद्यपि 1848 की क्रांतियाँ विफल हो गई थीं तथापि ये यूरोपीय इतिहास में ऐतिहासिक घटना बनीं। विस्तारपूर्वक बताइए।

1848 revolutions was a call of protest against the regime existing in Europe

— Fight against monarchial regime
— Against stratification of society
— Demand for better working conditions in industries

Positive effects :

— There was a regime change from monarchy to other elected regimes
— Universal men adult suffrage was given
— Better industrial working conditions.

In a better way, it scattered the seeds for further struggles for

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equality, fraternity & democracy in Europe. It boosted the confidence & aspirations of depressed & suffering classes of Europe.

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11. The events that led to the American Revolution had causes rooted in the social, economic, political and ideological context of that time. Elaborate. Also, bring out the influence that the American Revolution had on the French Revolution.

जो घटनाएं अमेरिकी क्रान्ति के लिए उत्तरदायी रहीं, उनकी जड़ें उस समय के सामाजिक, आर्थिक, राजनीतिक एवं वैचारिक संदर्भ में निहित थी। सविस्तार बताइए। साथ ही, फ्रांसीसी क्रान्ति पर अमेरिकी क्रान्ति के प्रभावों को भी स्पष्ट कीजिए।

American Revolution was the effect of changes in social, economic, political & ideological context.

— Socially, there was discrimination towards native ~~Indians~~ Americans

— Racism was supported.

— Economically, British merchantile trading system gained immense profit

— Workers were pueged into poverty

— Triangular trade of Britishers created slavery.

— There was huge taxes, but no political representation.

Hence there was a slogan 'No Tax without political representation'

— the ideas of freedom was spread.

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- France supported American civil war.

Effects in war :

- Awareness among French about democratic ideology behind war
- It created similar aspirations among French.
- It boosted the confidence that local people can success wars against great powers.

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12. In the context of Punjab crisis it can be argued that language, religion and regionalism combined into a potentially explosive situation which political elites struggled to contain. Examine.

पंजाब संकट के संदर्भ में यह तर्क दिया जा सकता है कि भाषा, धर्म और क्षेत्रवाद के सम्मिश्रण ने संभावित विस्फोटक स्थिति उत्पन्न कर दी जिसे नियंत्रित करने के लिए राजनीतिक संभ्रान्त वर्ग ने संघर्ष किया। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Punjab crisis was a serious blow to India's integrity which culminated in the assassination of then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi

Historical perspective: (Pre-independence)

- Akali Dal, a party of Punjab Sikhs was formed to remove corrupt Mahants from the administration of gurudwaras
- Active participation in freedom struggle while upholding ethnic culture of Sikhs.

Post-independence:

- All India Akali Dal meeting was held
- Demand of a separate Punjab Suba on the basis of Punjabi language which was rejected by government then.
- Differences between Hindu lined ruling party
- Again, demand of separate states by Hindi speaking areas & Punjabi speaking areas.

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- Separate Punjab state formed in 1966.
- Even after new state formation, the % of Punjabis were not more than 60%. Among Punjabis itself, there was classes with respect to converted Sikhs which failed the power dream of Akalis
- Anandpur sahib resolution was brought up demanding more regional power, federal power, imposition of Punjabi language etc.. which was not accepted by union
- Chandigarh also remained as a bone of contention
- Akalis started mobilising people on communal lines. Hatred towards other religion was encouraged.
- It gave rise to unstable law & order condition.

Immediate cause :

- DIG of Punjab was shot dead at Amritsar temple
- Operation Blue star by Indira Gandhi government
- ~~Assassination of Indira Gandhi~~

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Effects
- Assassination of Indira Gandhi
- Further mass killing of Sikhs in Punjab
- Operation blackthunder suppressed the violent situation & achieved a stable condition

- Language → was the basis of demand of separate state
- Religion → Crisis was due to differences between other Hindu class & Sikhs
- Regionalism → Demarcation of boundaries Chandigarh ownership and demand for a separate Khalistan state worsened the crisis.

The inefficiency of union government has led to the assassination of Prime Minister & mass killing of Sikhs. Language, religion & culture are core values of people on the lines of which mass mobilisation can occur tremendously & violently.

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13. What were the factors that led to the declaration of Emergency in 1975? Why is it considered as the dark period of Indian democracy? In this context, discuss the response to the imposition of emergency among the masses, media and political class.

1975 में आपातकाल की घोषणा के पीछे कौन-से कारक थे? इसे भारतीय लोकतंत्र का काला अध्याय क्यों माना जाता है? इस संदर्भ में, आपातकाल के आरोपण के प्रति जन-साधारण, मीडिया और राजनीतिक वर्ग के मध्य प्रतिक्रिया पर चर्चा कीजिए।

The emergency of 1975 imposed by Indira Gandhi was full of controversies which led to the fall of Congress in the next elections.

Factors that led to Emergency:

- War of 1971 → diversion of funds for war purpose. Lack of funds for general welfare schemes
- Drought → led to agricultural distress & inflation
- Industrial distress due to drought
- Unemployment & poverty
- Protests by students in Gujarat which forced Union government to suspend Gujarat assembly & hold fresh elections
- Gujarat protests triggered Bihar protest which was headed by Jayaprakash Narayan on a national basis

Immediate cause:

- Indira Gandhi's prime ministership was

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declared unconstitutional by Allahabad High Court. Later Supreme Court stayed the ruling

- Jayaprakash Narayan called for a mass protest against Indira Gandhi in the capital city
- Mass unrest & Indira Gandhi declared emergency.

Dark period of Indian democracy:

- Fundamental rights were suspended
- Censorship on media
- Wide arrest of political persons
- Judicial review power arrested
- Internal democracy within Congress & inter democracy in different parties were curtailed.

Response of media:

- Stable atmosphere of Emergence boosted confidence initially
- PM brough 20 point programme under Garibi Khatao slogan which was accepted.
- Monsoons removed agricultural distress & controlled inflation

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- But these were short lived. Again inflation & unemployment surged. People fearing about an authoritarian rule voted against Congress in next elections

Response of media

- Censorship on media raised opposition
- But media persons were arrested
- It led to fear of losing jobs which suppressed mediapersons to protest
- Some newspapers still protested against Emergency.

Response of political class

- Opposing leaders were arrested
- Democracy was curtailed
- Authoritarian rule which was opposed by Congress itself.

So in all these aspects, Emergency of 1975 impacted the lives of poor + rich, internal democracy & freedom of press.

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14. The role of women since independence has not been confined to issues of women alone, rather they have played an important role in the issues related to peasants, tribals, farmers, trade unions and environment. Discuss.

स्वतंत्रता के बाद से महिलाओं की भूमिका केवल महिलाओं के मुद्दे तक ही सीमित नहीं रही है, बल्कि उन्होंने खेतिहरों, आदिवासियों, किसानों, ट्रेड-यूनियनों एवं पर्यावरण से संबंधित मुद्दों पर भी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा की है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The women have played an important role not only for their empowerment but also for the demands of peasants, tribals, farmers, trade unions & environment.

- Peasants — Tebhaga movement saw the mass participation of women
- Tribals — Women are more sensitive to tribal issues & their sufferings. The tribal movement against Coca-cola company in Kerala was led by a women named Mayilamma.
- Environment — There is wide participation of women in Chipko movement, Narmada Bachao Andolan etc...
- Trade Unions — increased participation of women in industries led to their increased participation in trade unions

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and protesting for humane working conditions, incentives, maternity leave etc.

There was a general feeling that women issues were addressed by the constitution since independence. So women widely participated in protesting for other issues. But as the perception of equality was not done in letter & spirit, they against raised voices for women issues.

- Protest against wage discrimination
- Protest against sexual violence & rapes
- Protest against domestic violence led to enaction of Domestic violence prevention act
- Protest against sexual harassment at work places led to notification of Visaka guidelines.
- Nirbhaya protest

So the participation of women started from the history of freedom

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struggle & is still continuing in the form of Temple Entry movement, SHE campaigns, Anti-rape movements etc...

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15. Critically examine the point of view that cultural diversity in India has been a hindrance to the process of nation building.

इस दृष्टिकोण का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए कि भारत में सांस्कृतिक विविधता राष्ट्र निर्माण की प्रक्रिया में बाधक रही है।

Unity in diversity is the integration slogan of India. India has faced some crisis due to cultural diversity during nation building which arised under set back of Pakistan creation.

- Cultural diversity consists of

Language | Religion | Caste | Ethnicity | Regional

- Official language act issue & imposition of Hindi language led to anti-Hindi agitations threatening national integrity.
- Reorganisation of states based on language was contended but government was forced to do it under the violence created after death of Potti Sriramulu
- North Eastern states demand for more autonomy have led to creation of states

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by dividing Assam

- Ethnic issues during nation building gave rise to insurgency in NE
- Sub regionalism & 'soil son policy' of Maharashtra is a threat to unity
- Secessionist movements in Vidarbha & Bombay region underlies this phenomena.
- Communal mobilisation of people in UP, West Bengal
- Recent Cultural mobilisation of Gorkhas demanding a separate Gorkhaland.

So by analysing the issues which are continuing even today underlines the fact that cultural diversity is creating hindrance for nation building. Anyhow, the Union government through its initiatives like Ekta Divas, cultural interaction between states etc... are removing such hurdles.

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16. Equality of opportunity requires not only open competition for advantaged positions but also fair access to qualifications required for those positions. Discuss in the Indian context.

अवसर की समानता, प्रतिष्ठित (लाभप्रद) पदों के लिए न केवल एक खुली प्रतिस्पर्धा की मांग करती है, अपितु उन पदों के लिए आवश्यक योग्यताओं तक न्यायोचित पहुंच की भी मांग करती है। भारतीय संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Equality of opportunity sufficiently requires fair access to qualifications required for competing for a post. There is a doubt regarding the implementation part of such a principled ideology

- Stratification of society is there which divided people into rich, middle & poor classes.
- The educational facilities provided to a poor child in government run institutions are falling behind the quality standards of private institutions
- The lack of access of poor children to entrance coaching class was a contended issue for implementing NEET

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- The infrastructure like internet connectivity, digital library, good faculties, international collaboration classes are mostly available for elite city students which are denied for poor rural students.
- The nutrition level to compete & the training efficiency to compete is differently provided for rich, poor.

So, it ~~is~~ can be analysed that equality of opportunity is not fairly implemented. Government has taken some initiatives in this head.

- Access to entrance classes to poor
- Residence schools for tribals
- Reservation of seats for SC/ST and SEBC.
- Digital library of government accessible to all
- Bharat Net program to provide connectivity to villages.

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- SWAYAM program for e-distant learning
- Reservation of seats for women in IITs

So the government is striving to achieve the real goal of equality of opportunity. It can be further supported by mass participation.

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17. Portrayal of stereotypical sensational images of women not only reduces their identity to a mere object of desire but also reinforces the patriarchal structure of the society. Discuss with examples.

महिलाओं की स्टीरियोटाइप सनसनीखेज छवियों का चित्रण न केवल उनकी पहचान को एक मुग्ध चाह वाली वस्तु तक सीमित करता है बल्कि समाज की पितृसत्तात्मक संरचना को भी पुष्ट करता है। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए।

Stereotypical sensational images has already led to objectification of woman body. These are supported and nourished by the authors & unequal attitudes of society

- Perception that women are generally loving & nurturing → They are given the burden of doing household cores & care work like nursing.

- Perception that women is physically weak → It led to violence, sexual assaults & rapes

- Perception that women has soft skills imprisoning them into pink collar jobs

- Perception that women can't control emotions & work intelligently. It led to glass ceiling effect which

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denied supreme positions in all Institutions.

- Patriarchal society considers women inferior to men
- Manusmriti & such religious notions curtailed women freedom.
- Advertisements portrays women as eye candy's only
- Maternity Benefit Act, reinsures the double burden of women & stereotypical attitudes.
- The tradition of triple talaq, nikah halalah etc... shows religious intolerance to gender equality

It is a disappointing fact that women themselves sometimes seems to be happy about objectification of body.

It lies on the societal attitudes imposed on women since

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childhood that they are inferior to men. Societal attitudinal change combined with political participation can bring change to this scenario.

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18. Explain the concept of planned obsolescence with examples and discuss its impact for an economy. In this context, comment on Indian society's move towards throwaway culture.

नियोजित मूल्यह्रास अवधारणा की सोदाहरण व्याख्या कीजिए एवं अर्थव्यवस्था पर इसके प्रभाव की चर्चा कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में उपयोग करो और फेंको संस्कृति (throwaway culture) की दिशा में बढ़ते भारतीय समाज पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Planned obsolescence is the economic strategy where a product is innovated in such a manner that it will become redundant after a short period of time.

- Capitalism is the driving force of planned obsolescence
- Innovation is necessary for its strategy
- Demand for products should be increased by advertisements.
- The new product in itself is planned to have some defects that will be cleared by an updated new products
- The consumerist culture is reinstated through advertisements &

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sale strategies

- People are forced to buy products based on brands & updation & not on the basis of what they need.
- The planned obsolescence in technology sector & fashion industry are examples.

Impact on economy:

- Economy boosted due to more demands for goods
- Easy sale of new products.
- Technologically upgraded products are usually imported affecting trade balance
- Consumerist culture leads to luxury, more loans leading to NPAs and all
- e-commerce boosted
- Advertisement industry growth.

Throwaway culture

- Indian society is consuming their

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greed & not need.

- Branding of products leading to throwing away of old products.

It has reached a position where there is a chance of throwing away our culture itself. But as a cosmopolitan society which has succeeded several foreign invasions without much damage to the culture, it has the ability to sustain itself.

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19. Employment is a vital factor in empowerment of persons with disabilities. Analyse. Enumerate the steps taken by the government to increase employment of persons with disabilities.

विकलांग व्यक्तियों के सशक्तिकरण में रोजगार एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। विकलांग व्यक्तियों के रोजगार को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को विस्तारपूर्वक बताइए।

Empowerment of persons with disabilities have been a main agenda of the present government

- Disabled itself is a negative term which can be ~~further~~ rather told as differently abled.
- They have less access to
  - education
  - employment
  - infrastructure.
- Society has a negative attitude leading to discrimination
- Employment can bring a stable income to differently abled.
- They should be first made capable by quality education
- Proper infrastructure should be provided like public transportation, lifts in buildings, wheelchairs etc...

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Steps taken by government

- Reservation of seats in buses
- Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan for infrastructural upgradation
- Reservation in educational institutions
- Reservation in employment
- Persons with Disabilities Act

So government is in the right path to address issues of differently abled. The attitudes of society should also be transformed to bring us the desired result and their well being.

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20. While many see globalisation as synonymous with westernisation, evidence suggests that the process of globalisation has not been a one way street. Comment.

यद्यपि कई लोग वैश्वीकरण को पश्चिमीकरण के पर्यायवाची के रूप में देखते हैं, किंतु प्रमाण यह प्रदर्शित करते हैं कि वैश्वीकरण की प्रक्रिया एकपक्षीय मार्ग नहीं रही है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

globalisation has emerged the world into a single market, single family & exchange of culture. The results are

- Westernisation

Indian culture now seems to be imitating the western culture. The acceptance of jeans, shorts, school uniforms etc.. shows the change. There is 'Mc Donaldisation' of food & 'KFC' culture of eating. Emergence of night parties & DJ nights shows its influence. English language has emerged as a symbol of social status

- Cultural exchange

At the same time,

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Indian values are also accepted by other nations. Yoga is now practised all over the world. The traditional medicerial practice of Ayurveda is accepted by world. Diwali celebrations in UN secretariat shows the cultural convergence. Enjoying Indian music & Indian movies underlines this convergence.

So globalisation has come with a cultural exchange in between nations. But the process of Westernization is seeing a growing trend suppressing local cultures. Anyhow government is taking initiatives to preserve the culture & showcase its glorious culture & assets to the world.

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